

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5234 號四百三十五第

日五十七月辛亥年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1874.

三月三號 號六十二月八英 香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 25, Gloucester, British bark, 320, Vincent, Sydney June 29th, Coal and General - ROZARIO & Co.
August 25, AUGUSTE LIEFFLER, Swiss, str. 430, 1. F. Björk, Keelung 20th August, Coal - F. DEGENAER.
August 25, NINGPO, Brit. steamer, 761, J. M. Mayne, Shanghai August 20th, General - STENNER & Co.
August 25, SINGAPORE, British bark, 303, Boaching, Whampoa 21st August, Tea - MACG. HEATON.
August 25, ALEXANDER, British ship, 1,171, Cameron, Newcastle, N.S.W. July 14th, Coal - O'DENE.

Departures.

August 25, CELESTINE, str. for Saigon and Singapore.
August 25, RAPID, for Chefoo.
August 25, MARY OF JUDAH, for Foochow.
August 25, DOUGLAS, str. for East Coast.
August 25, AVONMORE, for San Francisco.
August 25, NINGPO, str. for Canton.
August 25, TANAH, str. for Yokohama.
August 25, BEGALA, str. for Saigon.
August 25, LORD OF THE ISLES, str. for Singapore.

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
August 25th.
Regalia, str. for Saigon.
Menelik, for San Francisco.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per Ningpo, str. from Shanghai -
22 Chinese.
Per Gloucester, from Sydney -
Mr. West and 10 Chinese.
Per Alexander, from Newcastle, N.S.W. -
64 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Regalia, str. for Saigon -
70 Chinese.

Reports.

The Swedish steamer *August Loeffler* reports left Keelung on 20th August. Had having Keeling light variable winds to the 23rd; after which squally weather with much rain and thick haze, and Southerly winds.

The British steamer *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on August 20th. Had light variable winds and fine bay weather to Foochow. Arrived at Foochow, and left again on the 22d; thence to port equally weather with heavy rain and Southerly winds.

The British ship *Alexander* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W. on July 14th. Had fresh Southerly winds on leaving, then steady fresh trades to lat. 9° S.; from thence to the Equator, crossed the 2nd instant, in long. 152° E., had light winds and calms. New Island was in sight nine days; since then had light variable winds and equally weather.

Vessels expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name. *From.* *Date.*
Dagona, ... Oardif, ... Jan. 15
Aljedra, ... New York, ... Feb. 10
France, Feb. 13
Trafalgar, ... London, ... March 3
Duke of Cambridge, April 1
Cleopatra, ... Penang, ... April 8
North American, Liverpool, ... April 20
Sir Harry Parkes, London, ... May 10
W. G. Platton, ... Cardiff, ... May 12
Falcon, ... London, ... May 23
Frederick Tudor, ... Cardiff, ... May 25
Engusto, June 2
Empress, June 2
Kingsman, ... London, ... June 15
Caronjah, June 13
Marina, ... Penang, ... June 18
Stefano, ... Penang, ... June 20
Lord Macaulay, Liverpool, ... June 23
Beaufort, ... London, ... June 24
Canton, June 29
Hamilton, ... Cardiff, ... June 29
China, ... London, ... July 10
China, ... New York, ... July 10
Fontenay, ... London, ... July 10

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

NOTICE.

ENTHIE the Captain, Owners, or Agents of the Porcelain Ship "Emigrante" will be responsible for all debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the vessel, on or before the 10th, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

G. O. R. G. R. S. D. D. E. (Successor to D. V. COLLINE), D. E. N. T. S. T., ... ARTHUR NOT ROAD, ... 247, ... 13th February, 1874.

B. O. W. J. N. E. S. & CO., ... UNDERTAKERS, ... OFFICE - No. 9, HOLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected at 137, Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S PRACTICE ASSISTANT.

By DAWAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAM'S Orthography.

Price in Paper Wrappers - \$1.50
Neatly Bound - \$2.00

Apply at the Daily Press Office.

FOOCHEW DOCK.

THE above Granite-wood DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet overall, and is now in full working order, up to 330 feet on the land. The width of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, and the top 50 feet, and the width at the entrance is 30 feet. Depth of water on the sill 18 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Saw Cutting, Gun-barrel, Small Lathes, Drilling and Sourcing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c. &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for storage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Diversified articles is always on hand.

We are docked for all kinds of vessels, repaired, repaired, repaired, also done in port, and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug "Wooning" is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & CO., ... 1039, Forster's Wharf, Keelung, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE "CHRONICLE" & DIRECTORY FOR 1874.

Apply at THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, ... 943, Hongkong, 18th June 1874.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decree of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July, 1854, and by Royal Decree of 27th August, 1864, and by Royal Decree of 25th July, 1864.

EXCOURSEUR OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1852.

FRANCE, The Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$3,000,000, 8,200,000.

RESERVE FUND - \$30,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE - 14, Rue Berthier, Paris, E.C.

London, AGENCY - 14, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES - Al Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Rouen, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS - UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Advertised

On current deposits at the rate of 2% per annum on the monthly minimum balances.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2 1/4 per annum

6 " 3 1/2 " "

12 " 4 1/2 " "

18 " 5 1/2 " "

24 " 6 1/2 " "

30 " 7 1/2 " "

36 " 8 1/2 " "

42 " 9 1/2 " "

48 " 10 1/2 " "

54 " 11 1/2 " "

60 " 12 1/2 " "

66 " 13 1/2 " "

72 " 14 1/2 " "

78 " 15 1/2 " "

84 " 16 1/2 " "

90 " 17 1/2 " "

96 " 18 1/2 " "

102 " 19 1/2 " "

108 " 20 1/2 " "

114 " 21 1/2 " "

120 " 22 1/2 " "

126 " 23 1/2 " "

132 " 24 1/2 " "

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408 " 70 1/2 " "

414 " 71 1/2 " "

420 " 72 1/2 " "

426 " 73 1/2 " "

432 " 74 1/2 " "

438 " 75 1/2 " "

444 " 76 1/2 " "

450 " 77 1/2 " "

456 " 78 1/2 " "

462 " 79 1/2 " "

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THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874 has been further augmented by a

CHIROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE PLATE (Designed expressly for this Work.) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA

1874, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics correlated to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5 or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c. at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

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Messrs. Hail, Crawford & Co.

Mr. C. J. Moss, Japan Gazette.

Offices.

Montreal, Messrs. J. D. Lovaglia & Co.

Singapore, Straits Times Office.

London, Mr. F. A. G. Clement's Lane.

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San Francisco, Mr. L. P. F. Merchant's Exchange.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 25th, 1874.

Those who desire to form correct conclusions with reference to China and the Chinese must be very careful and accurate observers of facts. Nothing can be more delusive than the attempt which is too often made to arrive at general conclusions with regard to the natives of this country from the theories which the Chinese themselves propound. Such theories are glibly enough uttered in conversation in diplomatic intercourse and in despatches; but they are often not fully believed by those who utter them, and are never fully acted up to. It hardly ever happens that the Chinese in conducting a negotiation say precisely what they mean. They either utter more or less than they intend to convey, and trust to their interlocutor to fill up the hiatus or make the necessary deductions. In this way there have sprung up certain stock rejoinders upon a variety of subjects, especially those relating to the relations of foreigners with the country. If we speak of more access to the interior, we are met with the unrelenting of the people; if we suggest a railway, the graver of ancestors and the troubles of Fung-shui state us in the face, and if we wish an obstruction removed from the entrance to one of the most important ports, we are at once assured that the Bar is the work of Heaven, and cannot possibly be touched. Indeed it may be safely said that there has hardly been a single request which we have ever made of the Chinese which has not been pronounced an utter impossibility, and had we been compelled to take the Chinese at their word, we should never have been able to establish any intercourse whatever with them.

It has been found, however, in practice that a very large number of these grand theoretical difficulties really amount to little or nothing, and that when the Authorities desire to make any improvement themselves they are easily able to do so. In fact the theory of the great anti-progressiveness of the Chinese is itself in a great measure one, which we have taken from the statements of the natives and chiefly the officials, and is certainly not born out by facts. When we find Chinese travelling by thousands on foreign steamers; eagerly getting up Companies to run such vessels on their own account; forming themselves into native Insurance Societies; sending messages hourly by the foreign telegraphs, we can scarcely conclude logically that the Chinese is by nature unenterprising and inclined to stand still. Every one of these things in turn has been considered an impossibility in China and yet they have become familiar as household words to a very large number of the Chinese, and certainly do not evoke any dangerous opposition.

The real reason why we find so much difficulty in obtaining concessions from the Chinese is the rooted idea in their minds that such concessions as are demanded must be for the special benefit of foreigners, and to their own detriment. They are imbued with old protectionist ideas with regard to trade, and are quite unable to understand that it is possible that a new branch of commerce may be beneficial to both sides, and in consequence of that they are loth to move. But if the time should ever come when they can grasp this idea that an extension of foreign intercourse will be of advantage to themselves, we may expect to see a great and rapid movement in the direction of progress. At the present time the Chinese are slowly, but surely learning a

lesson which cannot but by-and-by produce its fruits. The old ideas with respect to things foreign must gradually give way before the undeniable facts which are now constantly brought before thousands of natives of the Celestial Empire. Many of the Chinese who have had intercourse with foreigners at the ports go back to different places in the interior, and are able to enlighten others with respect to the mysterious foreigners of whom they have already heard a great deal that is unfavourable but of whom they know nothing as a fact. The undoubted truth is that foreign trade is not beneficial merely to the foreigner but must also become generally known, and it must also become known that the alleged lawlessness and unreasonableness of Europeans is unfounded.

In addition to this there is no doubt that at the present time the officials are beginning to perceive that some foreign appliances might be beneficial to China, as well as to foreigners. They have hitherto had only our assurance of this fact, and with the wariness which characterises them, have been indisposed to rely greatly upon it. But as years go on they must also have the testimony of their own experiences to guide them, and it seems impossible to believe that they will not arrive at juster conclusions. This must, however, be a work of time, and all we can do is to endeavour as much as possible to educate

the natives into more enlightened ideas. The great opponents of progress are the official classes, and it is they who raise the theoretical objections which have been so constantly reiterated against progress. But in the meantime large numbers of the people are becoming practically acquainted with the true bearing of the subject, and in the course of time it is not unreasonable to hope that a large party in China will be in favour of advancing, and it will then be necessary for the officials to adopt a more enlightened policy or to face increasing discontent on the part of large numbers who have no longer any confidence in the old régime. It has been a great disaster to the Chinese who have become interested in foreign trade that our commercial relations have been improved hitherto, and it will probably be by the same motive power, that we shall ultimately be able to introduce foreign appliances and place our commercial intercourse upon a wider and more satisfactory basis.

A European boy, named James Wilson, gave his services to the Chinese as a pilot, and was sent from the British bark "Orange Grove," and the Hainan Master sent him to go to Amoy. The case against the nine Chinamen charged with the robbery and wounding at Kowloon, was again remitted.

Several witnesses were called for the defence. His Lordship the chairman of the jury, after a brief deliberation, found the first and second prisoners guilty of wounding Tang Aik, who intended to pay his bill, and the third guilty of robbery. The trial of the nine Chinamen charged with the robbery and wounding at Kowloon, was again remitted.

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Extracts.

A LAWYER'S WILL.
The following will, in verse, was written by the late J. C. Groot, of Liverpool:
"This is my last will and testament,
Read it according to my intent.
My gracious God to me hath giv'n
Sicks of good things that under hea'n
Are given to those who love the Lord,
And to those who do his word."
I therefore give to my dear wife
All my estates, to keep for life;
Held and personal effects, rents,
Mortgages, lands, and tenements;
After her death I give the whole
Unto my son, and all his
Children, and their issue, "do
Not as 'joint tenants' "per nos per tout."
I give all my "true estates" to her
To Charlotte my wife and devisee.
"To hold to her and her trusts the same
As I have given to her, and to her
I give the power to convey the same.
As fully as though 'twere done by me,
And her declare that from all 'charges'
My wife's receipts are "good discharge."
God Almighty bless his word
To me, and to his Messengers on 'earth.'
When down in peace they lay their head
And now, my wife, may hope I fix
On them 'tis my sole exertion."
My trust, rest, and to the end,
My faithful partner, "crown," and friend.
In witness whereof I hereunto
My hand and seal have set,
In presence of those whose names below
Subscribe and witness it.

ONE MAN WITH TWO SKULLS.
A stranger in Paris recently visited a shop, where a variety of "curious" objects were exhibited, and among them a number of skulls purporting to be those of various historical celebrities. The shopkeeper asked, "Whose skull is in that large box on the shelf?" "Napoleon Bonaparte's," said the shopkeeper. The stranger paid the required fee, examined the skull, commented upon its excellencies, and then asked, "Whose skull is in that little box?" "That also is Napoleon's," said the shopman. "Pshaw!" said the visitor. "Do you mean to tell me that the man had two skulls?" "Why, certainly," said the Frenchman, "this large skull is Napoleon's at the time of his death; and this little one is his skull when he was only 15 years of age." "Sure enough!" said the stranger; "I really did not think of that," and he paid the fee, and examined the little skull too.

PERFECTION OF COLORS.
According to our new theory, then, there are in the retina of the eye, where pictures of external objects fall, three sets of nerves, adapted for the production of three separate, distinct sensations, which we call red, green and violet. What owing to say about what one of these sets of nerves is excited into action, the result is the corresponding sensation; if, for example we set upon the last set by electricity, pressure, or by the luminous waves, the result will be the sensation of seeing violet light, even though not a ray of light of any kind has actually reached the eye. I think you will admit that the theory is modestly demanding only three sets of nerves, for in the ear, as it seems, there are three thousand nerve-fibres for the perception of the separate notes. In the eye it would not have been practicable to employ a separate nerve-fibre for each different kind, for a reason which a moment's thought will reader manifest.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

BURNING THE CANDLE OF LIFE AT BOTH ENDS.
The deadliest foe to man's longevity is an unnatural and unreasonable excitement. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which cannot be increased, but which may be expended or exhausted rapidly, as he deems best. Within certain limits he has his choice to live abstemiously or intemately, to draw his little amount of life over a large space, or condense it into a narrow one; but when his stock is exhausted he has no more. He who lives abstemiously, who avoids all stimulants, takes light exercise, never over-tasks himself, indulges no exhausting passion, feeds his mind and heart on no exciting material, has no debilitating pleasure, lets nothing ruffle his temper, keeps his accounts with God and man duly squared up, is sure, barring accidents, to spin out his life to the longest limit which it is possible to attain; while he who intensely feeds on high-seasoned food, whether material or mental, fatigues his body or brain at hard labor, exposes himself to inflammatory disease, seeks continual excitement, gives loose rein to his passion, frots at every trouble, and enjoys little repose, is burning the candle at both ends, and is sure to shorten his days.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.
We passed the Garden Golgotha—the car-bone bower where the bodies of sacrificed victims are deposited; it gave the whole town an odour of death. I must now explain the philosophy of human-sacrifice. Among most savage nations it is believed that the body contains a ghost or spirit or soul which lives after death. Some believe that this ghost or soul inhabits the grave and fits around its neighbourhood, and come to its old home and frequents the company of those whom it formerly loved. With savages of a higher type it is believed that the souls live in a special world, usually supposed to be under the ground, though some place it above the sky. One step more and we have the belief of the Persians, and some other ancient nations, that there are two worlds outside the earth, one of torture for the wicked, one of pleasure for the good. Now it is the belief of savages that not only human bodies have souls, but also animals, and not only animals, but also rivers and trees and all things having movement or life; and not only all things having movement or life, but also inanimate objects—such as food and palm-wine, weapons, beads, articles of clothing, willow-pattern plates, and so forth. So in Western Africa when a man dies food is placed by his grave, and they say that the spirit of the man eats the spirit or essence of the food. On the Gold Coast the natives believe in a world below the ground, a Hades or School where the soul of the dead dwells in a life that shall have no end. They also believe that all the garments he has worn, or will then come to life again—a resurrection of old clothes; but besides this, their relations display their affection by giving him an outfit of weapons, ornaments, new cloth, crockeryware, &c., so that he may descend into Hell like a gentleman. But who is to carry these things? and who is to look after them? Evidently his wife and his slaves. So a number of these are kill to keep his company; and often a slave is killed some time after his death to take him a message, or as an addition to his household. In Dahomey this custom of sending messengers is organised into a system. Thus originated human sacrifice, which is granting the truth of the theory on which it is based, a most rational custom. Death is disagreeable to us because we do not know where we are going; but to the widow of a chieftain it is merely a surgical operation and a change of existence. That explains why the Africans submit to death so quietly. A woman at Akrong selected for the sacrifice was stripped according to custom but only stunned, not killed. She recovered her senses, and found herself riding on the ground surrounded by dead bodies. She rose, went into the town where the elders were seated in council, and told them that she had been to the Land of the Dead and had been sent back because she was naked. The elders must have seen her finely and kill her over again. This accordingly was done.—*The Story of the Asante Campaign*. By Winwood Read.

HOW AN AVARICIOUS LANDLORD WAS TRICKED.

The following clever trick was recently played upon an avaricious French landlord by a poor-watched engraver who had got into arrears with his rent. "Give me a little time," said the tenant. "I have discovered a means of paying you soon." "But," I should like to know how?" "Look here," replied the engraver, taking a hundred-franc note mysteriously from a drawer. "This is my last piece of work." "Did you do it?" "Certainly." "You're right; and not the Bank of France?" "No, it's my work." "Will you trust me with it for half an hour?" And the landlord took the note, and hurried off to the bank. There they assured him that it was perfectly good, and finally changed it for him. As he hurried back to his lodger the wretched man's head fully swam with visions of untold wealth. "My good fellow," he cried, on reaching the house, all out of breath, "how clever you are! Why don't you make thousand-franc notes?" "For the very good reason that I have never seen one." "That need be no obstacle here is one—Copy it, and I will be back here in a week's time. We will share it." At the end of the week the landlord duly made his appearance. "How does the note get on?" was his anxious inquiry. "Your note? Why, I have spent it with two or three friends, you vagabond!" majestically replied the engraver. "Spent it?" "No, no, or I'll split." And the man explained to his landlord that he had taken him in, and that the hundred-franc note was perfectly good. He wound up by advising him to turn his avariciousness in another direction.

A FIGHT WITH THE STARS.
Spriggs had been hoing his garden all the afternoon, had eaten a supper of magnificent proportions, and was now sitting on the porch of his house, reading an account of the newly-discovered comet. His infant, a little girl from the older Spriggs, lay nestled in his lap asleep, and the partner of this "jaws" was playing "polay" as Spriggs called the church billiards, on the lawn near by with Durban's wife, a neighbour.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
at 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 or any part of the World, at current rates.

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

At Current Rates of Premiums or Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, not EXCEPT being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$100,000 or any part of the World, at current rates.

SIR J. JENKINSON.

Tiger.

Vasco-de-Gama.

White Cloud.

Yot-sai.

Yuen-ze-ke.

W. H. Harvey.

At 1069 Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 or any part of the World, at current rates.

MAHARAJA'S RISKS.

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 or any part of the World, at current rates.

BRIDGEPORT OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Agents for the First-class Buildings to the extent of \$60,000.

DISCOUNTS of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

At 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

At 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.

At 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$35,000, or one-half the value at current rates.

MELCHIOR & Co., Agents.

At 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.

At 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

RECEIVING VESSELS & BULKES.

Chase

Fort William

John Adam

Webster

Purchase

Curzon

Per Mag.

Hulk

100

P. & O. Co.

Water Police

315

Water Police

At 1069 Hongkong, 26th July, 1874.

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Names.

Rig.

Gun.

H.

Captain.

Where d.

Avon

doub. sc. gun vsl.

180

Capt. Powell

Steam Corvet.

17

John Smith

doub. sc. gun vsl.

180

Capt. J. C. J. Smith

doub. sc. gun vsl.

120

Capt. J. C. J. Smith

doub. sc. gun vsl.

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doub. sc. gun vsl.

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